





# FEATURES

## U.K. actors aim to control fortunes of profession

By Arthur Sandles

LONDON — "Merely players" said Shakespeare, and the description has grated ever since. The acting profession sees itself as getting the headlines and the applause, but rarely having the opportunity to control its own fortunes. The "mere players" are the toys of the business community.

That view of the artistic side of stage, film and television seems to be a major driving force behind the setting up to United British Artists, and actors' co-operative aimed at exploiting the explosive growth of television; giving the participants a greater control over their fate; and ensuring some sort of financial security for players who might fade from popular appeal.

Even players in the Diana Rigg, Glenda Jackson, Maggie Smith, John Hurt, Albert Finney, and Richard Johnson league worry

about this sort of problem, and look for a more satisfactory arrangement for their acting lives.

Such is the stuff that dreams are made on, but this time reality has come forth in the form of the Basilidon Fund, the risk capital group managed by Triventure, which has backed the actors via the government business start-up scheme. This gives investors in allowable projects tax benefits at their top marginal rate.

The actors, along with producer Peter Shaw and Director Peter Wood, have formed UBA with a basic £136,000 backing from Basilidon. An equity slice has also been taken by Embassy Communications Inc, the U.S.-based distribution company, at whose head sits Lord Grade of former Associated Communications fame.

The deal is an intriguing mix of high hopes and cautious man-

agement. The artists are expected to produce projects which will sustain a two-month run on the London stage and then translate to television. The television production will be made in the studio using the stage sets and costumes as far as possible. It will then be sold to U.K. television and the U.S. cable or network systems. In theory the artists stand to make their fortunes.

The leading light on the artists' side, and chairman of the company, is former National Theatre player and regular television performer Richard Johnson. Like many of his friends, Johnson was distressed at the actor's lot of choosing roles from what was offered rather than initiating projects. "We were not getting in on the ground floor,"

The system on the surface works simply enough. The participating artists will each be off-

ered parts in the productions. Each can reject one or two, but if nothing is accepted for two years then they will be asked to leave the corporate stage.

The reasons for this somewhat complex system are simple enough. It is a rare U.K. TV company these days that can afford the sort of fees that the John Hurts and Glenda Jacksons of this world command for one-off plays. Under the UBA scheme the stars swallow a lower fee, but look to foreign sales for the icing on their income cake. The share of the profits ensures that the star will continue to get receipts in future years, assuming that the play is still being shown, whatever the eventual fate of UBA.

Johnson argues that the UBA objective is to establish a catalogue of long shelf-life productions.

UBA will be preparing its mat-

erial only up to the production stage, after that another backer is required. Normally this would be a U.K. TV company, eager to acquire a string of prestige drama productions at something below Brideshead costs. However, Johnson and his team are also keen to enlist the support of sponsors who might like to have their names attached to a West End run followed by world-wide TV distribution.

Clearly Johnson and his team reckon they have found a way of funding short-run London stage shows, producing TV drama at a relatively modest cost as far as individual channels are concerned, protecting the long-term earnings of the actors concerned and giving the Basilidon Fund a return.

If most of those hopes come true this one should run and run.

— Financial Times news features

## Deer run wild in Paris forests

By Marc Niederhauser

Reuter

CHANTILLY, France — Just half an hour's drive from Paris, despite motorways and urban encroachment and poachers, herds of red deer still flourish and run wild.

There are six to seven hundred stags and does in the forests of Halatte, Chantilly and Ermenonville, declared Bertrand Lefebvre, head of the Chantilly bureau of the French Forest Authority (ONF).

To reach this estimate, the ONF organised its annual deer census earlier this month in the three forests, which cover 25,000 hectares (62,000 acres) of state and private woodland north of the capital.

On a chilly winter morning, 180 people gathered before dawn in the forest of Ermenonville to take part in the count.

Most of them were forest authority officers and agents, but

there were also representatives of the local hunt and nature lovers, all equipped with rubber boots and binoculars.

Among its purposes, the survey serves to determine how many animals will be killed during the next hunting season.

Watches were synchronised. Everyone was issued with a detailed map showing where they should be posted, eyes wide open, during the two hours after sunrise, when the animals emerge to graze.

Each person was to note every animal sighted, specifying sex, time seen and direction taken.

To complete the quasi-military operation, observation was renewed two hours before sunset and files collected by an expert to compute the results, eliminate double sightings and produce precise figures for the area surveyed.

Carried out in winter when trees are leafless so that animals can be seen more easily, the cen-

sus serves various purposes, said Mr. Lefebvre.

An ONF agent said the error factor could be high with a survey of this kind, but he believed the forest authority had a pretty good idea of the numbers of deer.

"The figures have to be used with caution when deciding how many deer are to be hunted," he said.

But he said fewer animals were lost to poachers than a few years ago, partly because the herds were smaller now.

A forest officer admitted the poachers still came at night with fast cars and expensive rifles. "But large portions of the forests are now closed to traffic."

Perhaps the main deterrent, he added, was that those convicted stood lose the vehicles they came in. "The car is impounded as instrument to the crime. And generally, the vehicles used for poaching are not beetles."

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## HOME NEWS

OIC chief  
praises stand  
against  
Zionist plots

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Habib Chatti, in a cable to Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif, said the OIC has recently contacted Islamic foreign ministers and appealed to them to take action vis-a-vis the Israeli crimes against holy places.

Mr. Chatti said in his cable that King Hassan II of Morocco, in his capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, has called for an urgent meeting of the committee to study the situation in the holy city in the aftermath of the Zionist onslaughts.

Mr. Chatti expressed his appreciation of Jordan's stands in confronting and exposing Zionist plots.

Duke,  
Duchess  
of Kent  
depart from  
Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Duke and Duchess of Kent left Jordan Friday at the end of a five-day visit during which they met His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and a number of officials. They also visited several tourist and historical sites.

The Duke and the Duchess were seen off at the airport by Crown Prince Hassan, Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, the chief chamberlain, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, the secretary-general of the Royal Court, the British ambassador in Amman and their wives.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Friday sees the Duke of Kent (centre left) off at the airport at the end of his five-day visit (Petra photo)

## 51 entrants participate in first 1983 auto test

By Ara Voskian  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first auto test competition of 1983 was held Friday by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan with 51 entries taking part in the event.

The two-stage competition started at 10 a.m. with all the participants having two runs on the same route prepared by the organisers inside the club compound.

The event was a clear victory for the small cars and their drivers as the winner of the competition, Yanal Komok, and the runner up, Nabil Dirani, were both driving Volkswagen Golf GTIs, while the third place winner was David Jep-

son in a Mini GT. Fourth place was won by Suhail Marar in another Volkswagen Golf GTI.

Mr. Komok won the day after his second run when he crossed the finishing line in one minute and 49.32 seconds followed by Mr. Dirani who finished in one minute and 51.80 seconds. David Jepson completed the course in one minute and 52.47 seconds followed by Suhail Marar in one minute and 54.94 seconds. Mr. Marar was disqualified in his first run for taking the wrong route.

The auto test competition was sponsored by Said Mafhas and Sons Co. who are the agents for Alfa Romeo and Rover in Jordan. There will be four or five such

competitions annually with a larger number of drivers participating in these events according to Mr. Derek Ledger, the general manager of the Royal Automobile Club.

The routes, said Mr. Ledger, were prepared in such a way as "to make it fair for big and small cars". He stressed the importance of the driver in such events and said that auto test competitions are popular with drivers "because they enjoy it".



Mr. Yanal Komok

## National Rally

The forthcoming event, which is being organised by the club, will be the National Rally which will be held on April 29. The rally will cover a total distance of 220 kilometres, of which 170 kilometres will be in special stages. There will be six special stages during this rally.

The route for the National Rally begins at the club and continues via highway the new airport to Qasr Al Mushatta. It then turns behind the airport to 100 kilometres inside the desert up to Swaga. From Swaga the route leads to Qatranah and then 15 kilometres inside the desert.

This will be the first leg of the rally where all the entries will rest, regroup and work on repairs for one hour after which they will take the same route back to the club.

According to Mr. Ledger the purpose of the rally is that it should primarily be a good sporting event and secondly it will act as preparation for the Jordan International Rally which will be held on August 11 and 12.

The Jordan International Rally's route will include the ones

prepared for the National Rally to enable the new Jordanian drivers to train for the international event.

The National Rally will be sponsored by the British Bank of the Middle East and will comprise 25 to 30 entries. This is the first time the British Bank of the Middle East is sponsoring a rally in Jordan.

The Jordan International Rally, which is sponsored by the Amman Marriott Hotel, has become one of the six qualifying events in the Middle East Championship, said Mr. Ledger. "This championship replaced the Gulf Championship when the Jordan Rally was lately made one of the qualifying events in this area".

The five other qualifying events are the Omani Rally, the Dubai Rally, the Abu Dhabi Rally, the Bahrain Rally and the Kuwaiti Rally.

The Kuwaiti Rally, which was held on February 10, included two Jordanian participants Mr. Haile Aguilar and Mr. Zaid Bustami. But at the Bahrain Rally the Jordanians will not take part, they will only act as observers of the event.

## UNICEF broadens support

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has initiated a new approach in supporting and assisting governmental programmes. Instead of rendering its support on the individual sectoral level, the UNICEF is now adopting the method of supporting integrated projects as a whole.

In this connection, the UNICEF has been given permission by the Jordanian government to form a central committee to supervise the coordination of projects. The committee will hold its first meeting at the Amman UNICEF office Saturday.

The committee includes representatives of the Ministries of Health, Education, and Social Development, the National Planning Council and the Water Supply Corporation.

UNICEF is assisting social development, vocational education,

preliminary health care and water projects in areas of low-income citizens selected in advance in a pioneering attempt to render comprehensive basic services where previously lacking. UNICEF is also assisting social development centres, schools, rural clinics and health centres in the refugee camps and poor areas by supplying them with the necessary equipment. It has also given workers in these fields specialised training particularly in rural development.

The UNICEF was established by the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 11, 1946 and functions under the supervision of the Economic and Social Council. It assists child health, nutrition and welfare programmes in many countries and territories. Its work is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and donations from the public.

King wishes  
Greeks well

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable Thursday to Greek President Constantine Karamanlis on the anniversary of Greece's independence. The King wished the Greek president success in leading the Greek people towards further progress and prosperity.

Spanish team  
takes leave

AMMAN (Petra) — The Spanish military delegation, led by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Alvaro de Lacalle Lellup, left Amman Thursday at the end of a visit to Jordan which lasted several days.

During the visit, Gen. Lellup met His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and a number of high-ranking officials.

Gen. Lellup and his delegation were seen off at Amman Airport by Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Several high-ranking officers, the Spanish ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff.

Women's book  
exhibition opens  
Saturday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Basma an exhibition of books and paintings opens Saturday at 5:30 p.m. at the Amman Hotel.

The three-day exhibition, which is organised by the Arab Women Graduates, will include books in Arabic and English, and paintings by Jordanian women.

The Arab Women's Library and Publishing House will exhibit the new cards they have produced on motherhood commemorating the "child of war" in Beirut designed by Samia Zaru.

Two silk-screened posters, about Palestinian Land Day will also be shown. One of the two posters, which are designed by Mona Saudi, is accompanied by a poem by Mahmoud Darwish.

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Iraq receives \$65m  
credit from Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Central Bank of Jordan is to make a \$65 million credit facility available to Iraq to help cover outstanding payments owed to Jordanian companies, a Central Bank spokesman has said.

Out of the total, \$45 million will be made available exclusively to firms operating in the manufacturing industry which reflects the difficulties being experienced by these companies as their market in Iraq contracts. The other \$20 million will be used for the service sector and for the Jordanian interests in joint commercial ventures between the two countries.

The agreement is provisionally to run for six months, but the facility can be extended for half yearly intervals given mutual agreement.

The credit will be made available in the form of an account held with the Central Bank by its counterpart in Baghdad, and the Iraqi Central Bank will have complete control over the allocation of the credit within the terms of the agreement.

During the first half of 1982, 49 per cent of Jordan's exports, mainly in the form of consumer and household goods, were exported to Iraq. However, the levels of exports are known to have fallen off steeply towards the end of the year.

## Hassan meets Islamic councillors

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received Thursday the members of the executive council of the Islamic universities league which held its ninth session at the Islamic cultural centre of the University of Jordan under the league chairman, Mohammad Al Fasi.

Mr. Fasi gave Prince Hassan an explanation of the role of the league in coordinating scientific research plans, aiding the exchange of professors and helping students at Islamic universities.

Prince Hassan said the recommendations adopted by the

session in this connection are important, and those recommendations which are feasible should be implemented forthwith. Prince Hassan expressed support for the creation of consumer protection associations and a Zakat tax fund as well as a translation of the research and recommendations of the session into foreign languages.

The meetings of the executive council of the Islamic universities league and the seminar on "Islam and the economy" were concluded at the University of Jordan Sharia College Wednesday.

In its resolutions, the seminar called for the restructuring of economic institutions according to the Islamic ideology and the formation of a permanent committee of clergymen and economists to chart a new approach in teaching about the Islamic economy at schools and universities. It also recommended the establishment of cooperatives and the tackling of problems in the commercial market according to the Islamic Sharia. It also called for the combating of over-spending, and for the establishment of a Zakat institution to invest its funds and to use the profits for charitable purposes.

Iraq, Jordan  
begin talks  
on cooperatives

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Official Jordanian-Iraqi talks on cooperation in the field of cooperatives began in Baghdad Thursday. The Jordanian side, under Director-General of the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Hassan Al Nabulsi, and the Iraqi side, under Chairman of the General Federation of the Iraqi Farmers Association (GFIFA) Karim Al Jassem, met to discuss cooperation between the two countries.

Jordanian gets  
German diploma

AMMAN (J.T.) — The ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Jordan, Dr. Hermann Munz, on March 24th, received Mr. Madher Saeed Ghokashow, who is a member of the Faculty of Physical Education at the University of Jordan, in order to hand over to him a Certificate of Honour from the German Football Federation.

Mr. Ghokashow successfully attended a football training course at the Sports School of the Football State Association Middle Rhine in Hennef-Sieg. The training and examination covered the subjects of playing ability, theory, and the laws of the game.

Maclellan gives  
JD 11,000 to  
equip centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Canadian Ambassador to Jordan Keith Maclellan visited Thursday the Hussein Society for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Paralyzed. Ambassador Maclellan donated JD 11,000 for the purchase of equipment for the society's new centre, which will be established in Baydir Wadi Al Seer.

His Majesty King Hussein had donated 10 dunums of land on which the centre will be established at a cost of JD 750,000. The centre will accommodate 200 tenants when finished.

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One of the new cards on motherhood which are being exhibited by the Arab Women's Library and Publishing House at the Amman Hotel (Jordan Times photo)

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## Shoot'em up, Ron

THE proposal by United States President Ronald Reagan for a new American strategic defence programme based on an ability to destroy attacking Soviet nuclear warheads before they reach the United States will be debated on many different levels. From our perspective, Mr. Reagan appears to be a man who talks big and carries a small stick. His preoccupation with shooting down Russian missiles is understandable, perhaps, from his perspective as the Chief Cowpoke of Rancho North Atlantic. But he has plenty of other opportunities to demonstrate his commitment to freedom and democracy throughout the world. He could start by applying the same principles to Israel that he applies to the Soviet Union, for example.

It strikes us as an example of badly mangled priorities for the United States to strike a blow for freedom in the upper atmosphere while American weapons, money and chronic political indifference allow Israel to deny freedom to Palestinians, Lebanese and other Arabs throughout the Middle East. Mr. Reagan is a slick quick-shooter when it comes to applying sanctions against the Soviet Union, Poland, or other eastern bloc states who are deemed to violate the principles of Rancho North Atlantic; but he seems to carry a six-shooter full of old blanks when it comes to applying similar sanctions against Israel when Israel uses American material, money and political support to carry out its predatory policies in the Middle East.

All in all, Mr. Reagan strikes us this week as a man who is trying to run before he has walked properly. He is reaching for the stars while standing on a moral foundation with the consistency of quicksand. What good is it to keep America free if America finances and permits the subjugation of Arabs by its Israeli "strategic ally"? What difference is there between Soviet actions in Afghanistan and American-Israeli actions in Palestine and Lebanon? Perhaps Mr. Reagan could make another television speech with plenty of nice big satellite pictures showing the Lebanese cities that have been destroyed by American guns in Israeli hands? Or is Mr. Reagan's penchant for dramatics subject to an Israeli veto? Mr. Reagan should pick on someone his own size, for a change.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Now ASEAN joins EEC call

THE Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have expressed their readiness to support the Brussels' statement issued by the European Economic Community (EEC) upon the conclusion of its summit in the Belgian capital. The gesture was made in the final joint communiqué, issued by ASEAN after their meeting in Bangkok. The step was made after a British proposition was introduced by British Foreign Minister Francis Pym, on behalf of the ten EEC members.

The European move indicates that Europe has undertaken to promote its Brussels statement throughout the world. The Asian group's positive response strengthens the European stand and increases pressure on Israel aimed at changing its anti-peace stance.

The two groups appear to want to coordinate their stands to urge the U.S. to assert its credibility with regards to President Reagan's initiative for the Middle East. Nonetheless, the Arabs must claim most of the credit for the position newly adopted by the two economic communities. Hence, it is essential for the Arabs to reconstitute their position to play a more effective role in mobilising world public opinion towards establishing a just and durable peace in the region.

### Al Dustour: Lebanon's new strategy

LEBANON seems to have got fed up with the U.S.-Israeli toying with its territorial integrity and sovereignty regarding an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The Lebanese pronouncement that they have no more concessions to make, and the official announcement of the U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib should not return to Lebanon, demonstrates fully that the Americans have been using their presence and influence in the region to cover up for Israel.

The U.S. has the ability and power to pressure Israel into changing its position, and stopping it from its persistent violation of Lebanese sovereignty. The Lebanese reaction to the U.S. biased stand in favour of Israel is designed to leave the door open to totally different strategies to the one at present being pursued. The only way for them to liberate their land appears to be by waging a war of liberation in which tens of thousands of Arab patriots are ready to participate.

Taking the internal Israeli situation into account, it is hard to foretell what the consequences of such an alternative would be, and its inevitably enormous impact on both Israeli and American interests in the Middle East. If Lebanon does choose to adopt a new approach to liberating its territory, not only Arabs, but also all justice and freedom loving people in the world will be on their side.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Israel's arms race

THE Middle East on behalf of the superpowers is returning to the arms race and at the expense of solving its urgent problems. The ground-to-air missiles to be delivered by the U.S. to Israel, and the lifting of the ban on exporting fighter planes to Israel are concurrent with a strong campaign against the SAM-5 missiles in Syria, and their Soviet technicians.

Israel spares no effort to keep the military balance in the region in its favour. The West is persistently reminded by Israel that Israel is the spearhead against Soviet influence in the region. The announcement of a new shipment of arms to be sent to Israel shows the extent of Israel's ability to force the U.S. administration to respond positively to its demands. The American decision obviously strengthens the present Israeli position against peace, and the Reagan initiative included.

It might be understandable that the U.S. refrains from pressuring Israel into abiding by peace requirements, but it is absurd to tolerate the fact that \$2.5 billion of U.S. economic and military aid is allocated to Israel. This can in no way reflect any genuine peaceful intentions towards the Middle East on the American side. Escalation of U.S. arms exports to Israel can only exacerbate the arms race in the region and undermine America's own peace efforts.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# A Lebanon-Vietnam analogy

By Franz Schurmann

The dissent that erupted in Israel over the report by the Israeli Investigative Commission on the Sabra-Shatila massacres reminds me, even from a distance, of the dissent that erupted in the U.S. in the mid-1960's over the Vietnam War. I know the story of the U.S. dissent well since I was deeply involved in it.

I have never been to Israel, but the juxtaposition of forces I see on my TV set here and what we experienced in the U.S. during the Vietnam War seems amazingly similar. On the anti-Sharon side are the educated. On the pro-Sharon side are the patriotic. In Israel it is said to be a conflict between Jews of European, Ashkenazic extraction, and those of Third World, Sephardic roots. In the U.S., it was a clash between students and workers.

Late in 1968, the U.S. left

was shocked by the bitter clashes that erupted between students and what we call "hard hats." A hard-hat is a tough plastic helmet worn by workers in construction sites where there is danger of injury from falling objects. For the liberal and Marxist left, these were the people by, for, through whom socialism was to be made. Instead they turned out to be the most patriotic, anti-Communist, conservative element of the people. And they hated the students, many of whom came from wealthy families and who professed radical ideologies of one sort or another.

It was a dangerous period for the U.S. in the late 1970's. Some observers thought we were moving close to a Lebanon-style civil war. Hatred began to grow from the apex of government down to

ordinary people. In early May 1970 an incident shocked government and people into awareness as to how close we were to the precipice of civil strife. During a student demonstration at Kent State, a small college in Ohio, National Guardsmen opened fire and killed four students. It was more than an accident. It was symptomatic of the same bitter hatred that had flared earlier between students and hard-hats.

As I think back to those days I realise that the clash went way beyond the issue of the war. It dealt with deep ideological issues: Whose values were to shape the country, the left values of the students or the right values of the workers? What prevented the clash from turning into an internal war was the decision by Lyndon Johnson on March 31, 1968, to

start the process of getting the U.S. out of the war by coming to terms with our North Vietnamese enemy. In the end, neither left nor right values have come to reshape the country. Other trends have come into force.

I sense a similar conflict arising in Israel. The values of "Peace Now" are not so different from those of the mainstream anti-war students, that is to say moderately leftist or liberal. And if Sharon manifests classical fascist traits, much of his working class Sephardic following simply shares the same kind of militant patriotism that motivated American workers back in the 1960's.

At the time, I think the U.S. was much closer to an Argentina-style military-dominated government than most

Americans realise. It did not happen because two presidents, Johnson and Nixon, moved courageously and cleverly to prevent it. All it needed was the declaration of a national emergency, and Johnson came very close to making such a declaration.

It is possible that if internal dissension worsens in Israel. Begin may call for national elections, and a tough right-wing regime may come into being determined to keep the "north bank," stamp out an Arab presence on the West Bank, and defy the world much as South Africa has been doing. If that does not happen, then whatever government there is will have to come to terms with Israel's enemies, particularly the PLO.

The eruption of this Vietnam-type dissent in Israel

has made the growing policy of the Israeli government impossible to continue, namely dragging and dragging out things until *fait accompli* are created. The dissent is not some foam on an otherwise powerful ocean. It is a plankton cuts through the entire country. If not resolved it can only get worse, and what is most dangerous from the Israeli government viewpoint, is the possibility that dissent could begin to tear the army apart, exactly as happened with the U.S. in Vietnam.

With the Israeli snail in Lebanon, the Lebanon-Vietnam analogy is more persuasive than ever. But one obvious difference is that Israel, the small USA, is not 7,000 miles away but right there at the heart of the broader conflict.

# Jimmy Carter thinks prospects look dismal for an overall Middle East settlement

By Jeffrey Antevil

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Four years after Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty in ceremony on the White House lawn, its chief architect says prospects look dismal for an overall Middle East settlement.

The assessment by former President Jimmy Carter during a recent Middle East tour is shared by Reagan administration officials. At least in public, they continue to voice hopes for reviving a long-moribund peace drive.

Nevertheless, they are still preoccupied with slow-moving efforts to get Israeli and other foreign troops out of Lebanon, an important aspect of the Middle East picture although a sideshow to the comprehensive peace process.

At the same time, Middle East specialists are raising far-reaching questions about chances for breathing new life into that process, despite President Reagan's sweeping peace initiative which is now

nearly seven months old.

Two experts, in similar analyses, said recently that Israel and the U.S. no longer appeared to share the goals and commitments that historically underlay their policies in the area.

Mr. Carter, a sharp critic of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policies, last week cited Arab charges that expanding Jewish settlements in the West Bank were "a demonstration that Israel is not negotiating in good faith."

Mr. Carter, who devoted countless hours to hammering out the Egyptian-Israeli treaty signed on March 26, 1979, appeared to attribute the present bleak outlook to his successor's failure to make a similar personal effort.

But Middle East expert Harold Saunders, who as assistant secretary of state helped negotiate the treaty, believes top-level American involvement began waning late in 1979, when Mr. Carter turned his attention to Iran, Poland, strategic arms limitation and other matters.

Mr. Saunders says neither Mr.

Reagan nor his secretaries of state have given the Middle East anything like the personal attention that produced the 1978 Camp David accords and the earlier disengagement agreements worked out by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

He says such involvement is especially vital now when the U.S. and Israel may be heading down divergent paths.

Mr. Begin and the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt signed the peace treaty, ending 30 years of hostility, only six months after Mr. Carter prodded them into agreeing on a "framework for peace" in 13 days of talks at Camp David, Maryland.

Mr. Saunders said recently the real issue was not whether the U.S. should step up pressure on Israel or when it would run out for the peace process and the Reagan plan, but whether Americans and Israelis still seek the same compromise goal.

That goal was based historically on partition or sharing of the old

Palestine between Jews and Arabs, which the Israeli government now appeared to reject, the former official said.

He said Americans had failed to consider whether their commitment since 1948 to the security of an Israeli state based on a just compromise with its neighbours extended also to "a winner-take-all Israel" occupying captured Arab lands.

In an even blunter analysis, Larry Fabian, secretary of the private Carnegie Endowment, says in the latest issue of Foreign Policy magazine that Mr. Begin's policies have shaken "shared convictions" that had kept U.S.-Israeli relations on course.

Mr. Reagan may be Israel's strongest supporter of any U.S. president since Harry Truman in 1948, Mr. Fabian says.

But no president, however sympathetic to Israel, "can offer it immunity in the United States from the consequences of West Bank policies that are not consonant with a central requirement

of the American-Israeli compact: That these two countries be allies in the search for peace."

Reagan administration officials, who have been working to draw Jordanians and Palestinians into revived negotiations on the West Bank, do not accept this pessimistic analysis.

But they have not yet been able, despite reported progress in lengthy meetings with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in Washington last week, to induce Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, apparently a precondition for negotiations.

Mr. Reagan, in two meetings with Mr. Begin since 1981, concentrated on Soviet threats to the Middle East and the conflict in Lebanon, and Secretary of State George Shultz, in office for nine months, has yet to visit the region.

Even Mr. Reagan's critics, however, credit him with the boldest, most comprehensive U.S. peace initiative yet offered.

But they increasingly question his commitment to see his Sept. 1

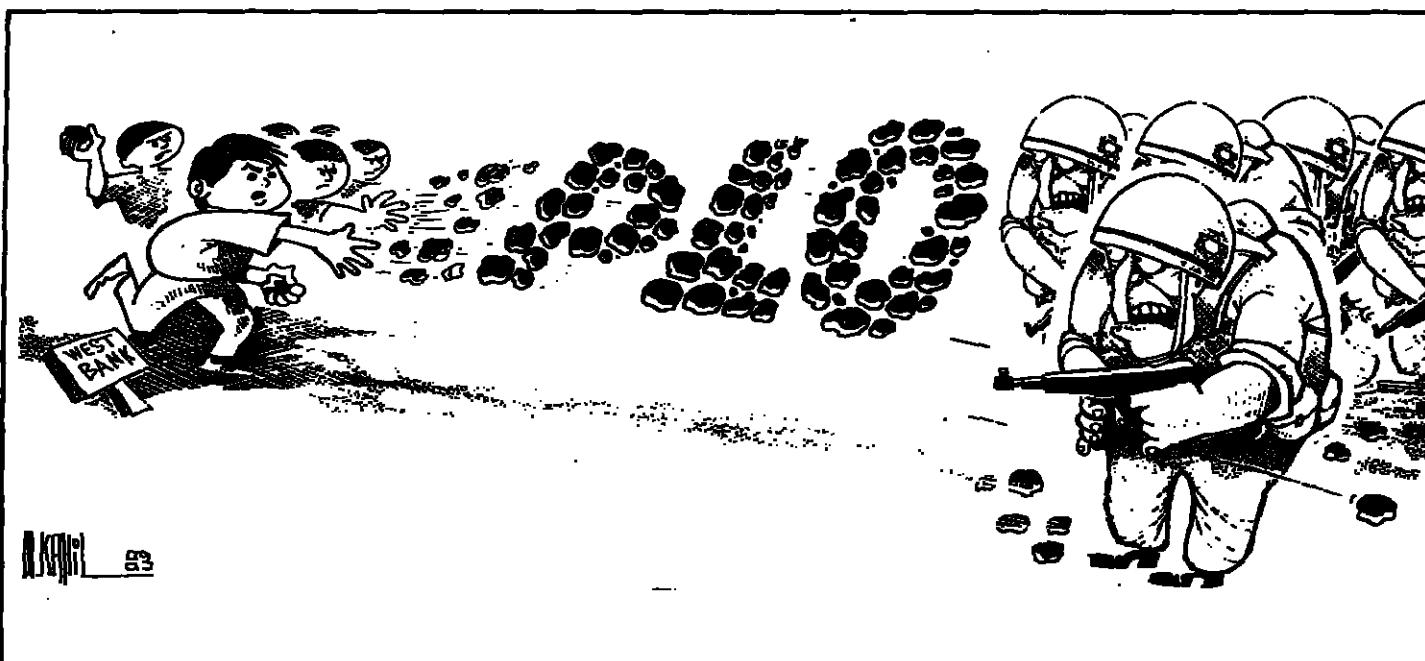
initiative through and ask whether he shares the sense of urgency of recent presidents about the Middle East.

The Reagan plan called for Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.

Another probable explanation for Washington's more relaxed attitude about the Middle East peace process is the weakening of what used to be called "the Arab oil weapon."

Mr. Carter's peace efforts in 1977-9 were spurred by the fact that some three million barrels of oil a day, more than a third of total U.S. imports, came from Arab nations which had pressured the U.S. economy with an embargo in 1973.

By last year, the Arabs supplied less than 900,000 barrels a day, accounting for a much smaller portion of declining American energy consumption. The Arab oil producers currently provide well under 10 per cent of total U.S. oil imports.



# Still sporadic fighting in the Horn

By Bernard Edinger

Reuter

MOGADISHU — Nine months after the last outbreak of serious fighting in the troubled Horn of Africa, Somali and Ethiopian troops still engage daily in sporadic exchanges of artillery fire.

According to both Somali army officers and Western diplomats, speaking to Reuters in Somalia's capital over the past few days, the fighting is of relatively low intensity. But Colonel Ibrahim Dolal, head of the Somali army's political branch and its chief military spokesman, said Somalia believed Ethiopia would at some future date re-launch the hostilities that bloodied the border last July and August. Ethiopia denies any involvement in the fighting and says Somali forces are facing guerrillas of their own nationality who are opposed to President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Col. Dolal, in the first in-depth military briefing given to a foreign newsman in several months, dismissed the notion and said guerrillas of the Ethiopian-backed Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) numbered only 500 men of which less than 400 were on the fighting line.

"The truth is that Ethiopian regular troops are occupying two sectors within Somalia and that in each pocket they control, they have between 10,000 and 12,000 men. Therefore, the SSDF do not count for anything," Col. Dolal said.

According to the Somali officer, the pocket occupied by Ethiopian forces in the Balembale area some 325 kilometres north of Mogadishu is 30 kilometres deep and 15 kilometres wide. This area is occupied by the Ethiopian eighth division and an independent brigade, he said.

The second pocket at Gologob, a further 300 kilometres north along the unmarked desert border, is 12 kilometres deep on a 20-kilometre front, he said. This area is occupied by Ethiopia's 11th division, he added. "What we have noted, however, is that over the past month and a half, the Ethiopians have brought their fifth motorised division into the region as a ready reserve that could enter the fray into either pocket at will. This unit is made up of an artillery regiment and three brigades mounted on armoured personnel carriers," he said.

"I'm not saying they will move now but we do believe the Ethiopians will try again to attack. They are certainly constantly reorganising their rear echelons," he said.

## Cuban training

Col. Dolal said Soviet advisers were present in Ethiopian units down to battalion level, that a South Yemenite detachment was present to man heavy artillery pieces and that Libyan officers were also to be found in the Ethiopian lines. A Cuban armoured brigade at Jijiga far further to the north

was not involved but Cubans gave training to the anti-government guerrillas, he said.

Col. Dolal was openly bitter at what he described as lukewarm military support from the West compared to what Ethiopian forces received from Eastern bloc allies.

"We don't get from the West a fifth of the equipment which the Russians and their surrogates provide to the Ethiopians," he said.

Western diplomats based here agreed this was true. In carefully couched language they barely hid the fear that a strongly re-armed Somali army would immediately slice into Ethiopia, re-igniting the whole of the area and increasing East-West confrontation.

The diplomats said Italy, Egypt and particularly the United States had supplied Somalia's 60,000-man army with advanced defensive equipment such as anti-tank missiles mounted on armoured personnel carriers.

"If you ask me what we need," Col. Dolal said, "I would answer that the first priority is tanks, the next priority is tanks and the priority after that is more tanks."

Told of the comment, one Western ambassador said the supply of offensive weaponry was what the Somali army wanted to revenge its defeat in the 1977-1978 Ogaden war.

Somalia has never accepted Ethiopian control as a result of colonial treaties of the huge Ogaden region across the border which is inhabited mainly by ethnic Somalis. According to official

Somali accounts, regular Somali forces only entered the fray in 1977 to back the Western Somali Liberation Front, which sought to expel Ethiopia from the area.

Somali forces pushed aside defending Ethiopians, drove hundreds of kilometres ahead and turned back only when Cuban troops and airlifts of Soviet equipment tipped the balance. Last summer's Ethiopian offensive was partially for revenge but mainly based on an incorrect evaluation that the Somali administration would crumble from within if under military pressure from the outside, diplomats said here.

"We are far away and unknown to public opinion in the West," Col. Dolal said. "But all you have to do is look at a map and see our importance strategically to the Soviets, our Indian ocean coasts, the petrol tanker lanes. Everything is there for them to incite the Ethiopians to try once more. I hope the West won't be sorry for not backing us sufficiently."

In the meantime, the unnoticed fighting continues in the scrub of the sweltering desert. Somalia does not publish figures on its own losses, but it estimates that between 20 and 40 Ethiopians die monthly as a result of artillery fire or in the 2.8 kilometre no-man's land between the forces. But massive firepower is ready on either side. Somalia says it killed more than 1,500 Ethiopian troops when the fighting flared for a few weeks last July.

# Hungary's liberal reputation tarnished

By Jonathan Lynn

Reuter

BUDAPEST — A recent crackdown on a centre distributing unofficial literature in Budapest has tarnished Hungary's reputation as the most liberal Soviet-bloc country, diplomats say.

Opposition sources in the Hungarian capital say the centre's closure marks a turning point, but diplomats believe Hungary remains fairly tolerant by Eastern European standards and has merely restated the limits to dissent. Last December, police twice raided the Budapest flat of Laszlo Rajk, son of a former foreign minister executed after a show trial in 1949, and confiscated *samizdat* or unofficial publications and duplicating machinery.

In January police evicted Mr. Rajk from his flat, where the *samizdat* had been on sale every Tuesday night for nearly two years. Dissidents say Mr. Rajk has opened a similar centre in his new home in a Budapest suburb. Dissidents were subject to some harassment last year, but Mr. Rajk's treatment was much less severe than would have been the case in other Soviet-bloc countries, the diplomats said.

The dissidents say they will continue to publish their *samizdat*, including their periodical *Beszelo*. Last month they presented an anthology of modern Hungarian literature and art which the police had already confiscated twice.

Shortly before the raids on Mr. Rajk's flat, the deputy editor-in-chief of the Communist Party daily *Nepszabadsag* wrote an article warning dissidents against political activities hostile to the state. But there have been no further signs of repression and diplomats said there had not been a general crackdown. Some speculated that Hungary's Communist rulers were only trying to reassure the new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, that they are able to keep their house in order.

The authorities could also be warning dissidents not to take advantage of any worker dissatisfaction with austerity measures designed to balance trade and make industry more efficient. Dissidents have also raised the question of the large Hungarian minorities in neighbouring Roman-

ania and Czechoslovakia.

Ordinary Hungarians respond to allegations of discrimination against the minorities, but the government cannot be as vigorous as many Hungarians wish in taking up this sensitive issue with its allies in Bucharest and Prague.

## Main concern

Speaking privately, Communist sources say the government's main concern was that, given Washington's willingness to use economic sanctions to express political disapproval, the dissidents might lose Hungary its hard-won footholds in Western markets by portraying the country in an unfavourable light. They said the authorities welcomed constructive criticism from non-Communists as long as the leading role of the Communist party remained sacrosanct.

But the dissidents, while conceding that Hungary is still more tolerant than other Communist countries, argue that the party's insistence on its leading role removes the possibility of real freedom.

"Nobody would deny that Hungary is liberal by Communist standards," one dissident said. "I would only dispute that in Hungary's liberalism there is a way out of the Soviet bloc, or that liberalism is growing, as it was two years ago." Hungary abounds with activities outside the direct control of the authorities, who encourage some and frown on others. An independent peace movement, the Peace Group for Dialogue, appeared in the country last year and is still growing.

The authorities believe peace is a matter for official bodies, but the peace group's policy of strict legality and openness have enabled it to survive. Official publications, like the monthly *Mozgo Vilag* have been testing the bounds of the permissible and the press has carried a lively debate on the next stages of economic reform.

The authorities are now thinking of applying reforms to politics. Hungary's successful economic reform decentralised the economy, removing it from day-to-day party control and opening the way for private initiative. Reszso Myers, the architect of the economic reform and former deputy prime minister, recently suggested giving the rubber-stamp parliament more power.







## SPORTS

Liverpool, United clash for League Cup

## Paisley leads side for his last Wembley final

LONDON (R) — Liverpool manager Bob Paisley leads his side out in a Wembley final for the last time as the runaway English League leaders attempt to collect their first soccer prize of the season.

Liverpool take on Manchester United in the League Cup final, and victory will keep the trophy at Anfield for the third year in succession. But Liverpool's determination to win will be heightened further by their desire to give Paisley, who retires at the end of the season, the trophy as a "golden handshake".

This season Paisley has all but taken "the Reds" to their 14th League title. They sit 13 points clear of the first division with 10 matches to go.

But the season, which once promised four trophies, has faded dramatically for Liverpool in recent weeks with their unexpected exit from the European Cup and the Football Association (F.A.) Cup — a trophy Paisley has never won.

Saturday's match represents his last taste of cup final fever, and Liverpool will not want him to leave empty handed.

United manager Ron Atkinson, who leads his side at Wembley for the first time since taking over at Old Trafford in 1981, is aware how much the final means to Liv-

erpool and Paisley. But he is no mood to offer charity.

Atkinson said: "We don't fear them, we respect them and they respect us. If anything, our players respond to the challenge of meeting them. They seem to bring out the best in us."

He added: "I feel that overall we are the nearest team to Liverpool in terms of form and ability. We have drawn two League games with them this season and Saturday's match is the decider — the professionals' final."

"Our cup performances this year have been better than theirs. My players really like cup games," Atkinson said.

United, with Gordon McQueen and Kevin Moran fit again, will be at full strength, while Liverpool skipper Graeme Souness is also expected to be back after missing the midweek draw at Brighton with a calf strain.

David Hodgson and former England captain Phil Thompson have both been ruled out and Paisley has named David Fairclough substitute.

Teams: Liverpool — Bruce Grobbelaar, Phil Neal, Alan Kennedy, Mark Lawrenson, Craig Johnston, Ronnie Whelan, Alan Hansen, Kenny Dalglish, Sammy Lee, Ian Rush, Graeme Souness.

Manchester United — Gary Bai-

ley, Mike Duxbury, Arthur Albiston, Remi Moses, Kevin Moran, Gordon McQueen, Ray Wilkins, Arnold Muhren, Frank Stapleton, Norman Whiteside, Steve Coppell.

Meanwhile in the League bottom club Brighton are hoping it will be third time lucky when they meet deposed European Soccer Champions Aston Villa in the English first division on Saturday.

Brighton, desperately in need of a win to ease their relegation worries, have taken on two of the best sides in the land in the last week and let victory slip away.

Last Saturday they held fellow Football Association (F.A.) Cup semi-finalists Manchester United to a 1-1 draw at Old Trafford after snatching an early lead, and then went two up against Liverpool on Tuesday night before letting the League leaders back in for a 2-2 draw.

Brighton captain and England defender Steve Foster said: "We should have beaten United and Liverpool. They are two of the best teams going, but we let them off the hook."

"Now we have Villa at home and we have got to try and get a good win," he said. "If we keep playing with the same spirit we will stay up — and get to the F.A. Cup final."

While the battle for the League title is all but over — Liverpool are 13 points clear of second-placed Watford — the race for a place in Europe is heating up.

With Manchester United and Liverpool battling out the League Cup final at Wembley, Watford will be looking for victory at Stoke to consolidate their League position and cut back the points deficit on Liverpool.

Villa, Nottingham Forest, Southampton, Everton and West Bromwich lead the chase to book a European Football Union (UEFA) Cup place.

Two sides with vastly differing League records in recent weeks clash on Saturday when Forest, seventh in the table, meet Southampton at home.

Brian Clough's former European Champions have won just once in the League in 12 matches since Christmas while Southampton have hauled themselves out of the relegation zone and into eighth place with five wins in the last seven matches.

Manchester City, thrashed 4-1 by Southampton last week and still looking for their first win in nine games under manager John Benson, are at home to Ipswich on Saturday — another side on the fringe of the European challenge.

## Rosberg promises a Long Beach thriller

LONG BEACH, California (R) — World champion Keke Rosberg promises a U.S. West Grand Prix thriller on Sunday in what could be the final Formula One race on the streets of Long Beach.

In the first street battle between turbos and conventional British Cosworth-engined cars under the new "harder to drive" regulations of the 1983 season, Finn Rosberg says anything can — and probably will — happen.

"We have done a lot of winter testing, but nothing can uncover the surprises you will get on the streets," the 34-year-old Williams driver said. "This race, the second of the season, could prove a thriller."

"The turbos have a 100-horsepower advantage over the rest of us, but the removal of the skirts round the bottom of the cars and new flat bottoms — meaning the cars are no longer sucked down on the road — will mean slower times and more skilful driving," Rosberg said.

The 12 turns on the redesigned course will also give the Cosworth cars, with their reduced braking distance, a better chance to overtake than they have on regular tracks.

And, for the first time since Formula One racing began at Long Beach in 1976, the race could take place in rain. Heavy rain was falling Friday on this port town and weather experts said more storms were waiting out in the Pacific.

A total of 26 cars, about half of them turbo-charged, will start and all the circuit's stars such as Rosberg, Brazil's Nelson Piquet, winner of the season's first race in Rio, and Austrian Niki Lauda are entered.

But many eyes could be on former world champion Alan Jones of Australia, who is planning a comeback at the age of 36 in the little-favored Arrows team.

Limping from a broken leg in a riding accident, Jones has spent this week practising on a California desert track at Willow Springs in preparation for his return.

He retired at the end of the 1981 season after winning the World Championship with the Williams team in 1980. Asked why Jones was returning, a member of the Arrows team replied: "Maybe he was bored with sheep farming in Australia."

But hanging over this year's event is the possibility it could be the last Formula One race in Long Beach.

The British-born organizer of the race, Chris Pook, is known to be thinking of switching to Indianapolis-type cars next year. "A decision will be made on Monday, the day after the Grand Prix," Pook said.

Racing experts said the switch could save Pook at least \$500,000 per race. He said his budget for this year's race is \$3.6 million, \$300,000 more than last year. The biggest expense is \$1.75 million for prize money and for bringing the teams to Long Beach and housing them.

"Everybody was saying it was fantastic to get Formula One to Long Beach," Rosberg said. "Now it seems they can't get us out of here quick enough."

One of the problems has been the lack of a big American name to attract the crowds following the retirement of Mario Andretti from Formula One.

In this year's race, cars will no longer scream past sex film cinemas along Ocean Boulevard, one

of the town's main roads, and plunge downhill on Linden Avenue before climbing up Pine Avenue.

A big building redevelopment scheme means the race has been switched to flatlands, almost within the shadow of the former British liner Queen Mary, anchored as a tourist attraction.

One addition this year is a "Monte Carlo" touch — the cars race through two tunnels, including one 68 metres long under an almost-completed hotel.

A refuelling stop during the race, first tried by the Brabham team and followed by Williams, may be forgotten at Long Beach.

"I don't think it is worth doing on a street course," Rosberg said. "The idea of the stop is that you can start with less fuel, which gives you a lighter load, and softer tyres, which enables you to go faster."

"But speeds are slower on the streets and you use a different type of tyre," he said.

Asked his chances of winning fourth seed Tracy Austin, 6-4, 7-5, while Evert Lloyd defeated seventh-seeded Bettina Bunge of the United States, 6-1, 7-5.

In front of a crowd of more than 10,000 at Madison Square Garden, King followed brilliantly in the last two sets while the 17-year-old Jaeger's ground game deteriorated and she appeared to lose interest.

From 3-2 in the second set, King reeled off nine of the last 11 games, with Jaeger offering little resistance in the last three games, which she lost at love.

"In the third set, I think she bagged it," King said later, implying that Jaeger merely went through the motions. "I don't think she wanted to be out there."

But Jaeger said her lack of mobility late in the match was caused by foot problems which have been plaguing her over the last year. The teenager also said her stomach was upset, apparently a result of a pain-killing medication she had taken before the match.

"A lot of my game depends on running, and it got harder and harder to run back and forth," said Jaeger, who withdrew from a tournament in Boston last week because of her foot problem.

Asked if she had given up in the last set, Jaeger replied: "Not really. It was just hard to play."

Navratilova, who has not lost since falling to Evert Lloyd in the final of the Australian Open last December, lost her first two service games in dropping the opening set to the 21-year-old Mandlikova.

Then she lost her first service in the second set before winning the last 12 games as she steadied her ground game, while Mandlikova's serve and volley game, along with her powerful forehand, went awry.

Navratilova said that she was tense at the beginning of the match and had been bothered by a pulled muscle, suffered several weeks ago while she was shovelling snow.

"She wasn't missing anything at the beginning, and then I finally settled down," Navratilova said. "I wasn't making any unforced errors in the last two sets."

After breezing through the first set with the loss of only the opening game, Lloyd was thoroughly extended in the second by Bunge, to whom she has never lost in seven matches.

Trailing 5-6, Bunge saved three matchpoints in the 12th with two aces and a backhand volley. But then Lloyd, battling against a cold, reached the fourth match point when Bunge netted a backhand.

Lloyd clinched the match when she drilled a crosscourt forehand beyond Bunge's reach as Bunge charged the net.

## King upsets Jaeger at New York

NEW YORK (R) — Billie Jean King, winning the last 16 points of the match, upset third-seeded Andrea Jaeger, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2, Thursday night to reach the quarter-finals of the \$350,000 New York women's tennis championship.

Top-seeded Martina Navratilova, Barbara Potter and Pam Shriver, all of the United States, also advanced to the quarter-finals, while second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd and Sylvia Hanika of West Germany reached the semi-finals rounds.

Navratilova dropped her first set of the year, after winning 20 in a row, before reeling off 12 straight games to eliminate Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

The 13th-seeded Potter upset sixth seed Wendy Turnbull of Australia 6-1, 6-3, and Shriver, seeded fifth, defeated Evonne Goolagong of Australia, 6-1, 6-3.

The eighth-seeded Hanika also scored an upset victory by ousting fourth seed Tracy Austin, 6-4, 7-5, while Evert Lloyd defeated seventh-seeded Bettina Bunge of the United States, 6-1, 7-5.

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"In the third set, I think she bagged it," King said later, implying that Jaeger merely went through the motions. "I don't think she wanted to be out there."

But Jaeger said her lack of mobility late in the match was caused by foot problems which have been plaguing her over the last year. The teenager also said her stomach was upset, apparently a result of a pain-killing medication she had taken before the match.

"A lot of my game depends on running, and it got harder and harder to run back and forth," said Jaeger, who withdrew from a tournament in Boston last week because of her foot problem.

Asked if she had given up in the last set, Jaeger replied: "Not really. It was just hard to play."

Navratilova, who has not lost since falling to Evert Lloyd in the final of the Australian Open last December, lost her first two service games in dropping the opening set to the 21-year-old Mandlikova.

Then she lost her first service in the second set before winning the last 12 games as she steadied her ground game, while Mandlikova's serve and volley game, along with her powerful forehand, went awry.

Navratilova said that she was tense at the beginning of the match and had been bothered by a pulled muscle, suffered several weeks ago while she was shovelling snow.

"She wasn't missing anything at the beginning, and then I finally settled down," Navratilova said. "I wasn't making any unforced errors in the last two sets."

After breezing through the first set with the loss of only the opening game, Lloyd was thoroughly extended in the second by Bunge, to whom she has never lost in seven matches.

Trailing 5-6, Bunge saved three matchpoints in the 12th with two aces and a backhand volley. But then Lloyd, battling against a cold, reached the fourth match point when Bunge netted a backhand.

Lloyd clinched the match when she drilled a crosscourt forehand beyond Bunge's reach as Bunge charged the net.

## Rodriguez ready for Holmes

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania (R) — Frenchman Lucien Rodriguez believes he is in peak shape for his tilt at champion Larry Holmes here on Sunday in the first World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight title clash over 12 rounds.

The bout has been reduced from the usual 15 rounds at the order of WBC officials following the death in Las Vegas last year of Korean Duk Koo Kim after being knocked out by American Ray "Boom-Boom" Mancini in a world lightweight title clash.

Rodriguez said he had reached peak condition and ended workouts, while American Holmes has finished sparring but will complete training Friday with some running and work on the speed and heavy bags.

## India presses claim for '92 Olympics

NEW DELHI (R) — India pressed their claim for the 1992 Olympics when the International Olympic Committee (IOC) toured New Delhi sports facilities Friday, though many IOC members felt privately there was little realistic chance of the games being held here.

Members were impressed by

the facilities, many of which were built for the Asian Games last November, and there was particular praise for the magnificent Indraprastha sports complex — the third largest indoor stadium in the world after the Houston Astrodome and the New Orleans Superdome.

The range of facilities, the suc-

cessful organisation of the Asian Games and India's initiative in proposing to stage the first Afro-Asian Games here in November formed a strong argument for awarding the Olympics to New Delhi.

But IOC members pointed out that the 1992 and 1996 games were already virtually booked for European cities, with New Delhi having no real chance until the year 2000.

Nearly all the IOC members in New Delhi for the 86th IOC session, which was being formally opened Friday, agreed that Athens would be the only appropriate venue to celebrate the centenary of the first modern Olympics.

Samaranch's speech at the formal opening described New Delhi's facilities as "among the best in the world."

## Chinese favoured for world table tennis

TOKYO (R) — China's world champions Guo Yuehua and Tong Ling are top seeds for the World Table Tennis Championships starting here next month, the organising committee announced Friday.

Guo beat team-mate Cai Zhenhua to take the men's singles title, while Tong beat compatriot Cao Yan' Hua for the women's crown at the previous world championships in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, in 1981.

In the men's section other seeds are number three Xie Saikie of China, followed by Michael Appelgren of Sweden, Jiang Jianling of China, Seiji Ono of Japan, Desmond Douglas of England and Wang Huiyuan of China.

## PROMOTIONS ASSISTANT

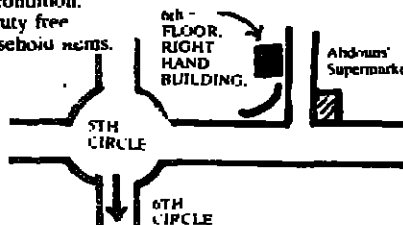
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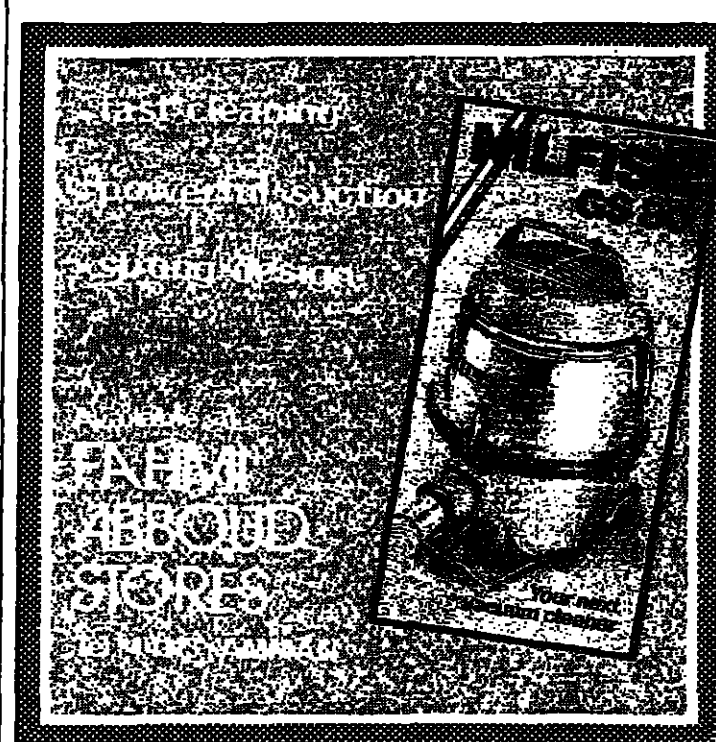
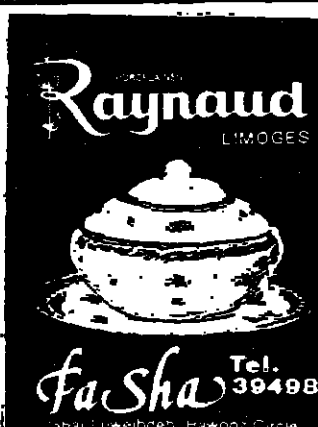


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## WORLD

## Reagan's ABM plan attacked

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's proposal for countering any Soviet nuclear strike with space-based weapons has been attacked by some leading U.S. scientists as both unworkable and dangerous.

Prof. Henry Kendall, chairman of the Union of Concerned Scientists, said he doubted whether the Reagan proposal was scientifically feasible.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) physics professor told Reuters: "Such a system would be quite vulnerable to Soviet countermeasures."

But senior officials told reporters that new technology in lasers, microwaves and projectile beams made an anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) system with defensive weapons deployed in space quite feasible.

Mr. Reagan unveiled the proposal in a controversial televised speech on Wednesday, saying development of such a futuristic system would reduce chances of nuclear war by the year 2000.

The proposal has aroused strong reactions and Democratic Sen. Edward Kennedy accused the president of "red scare tactics" and "reckless star wars schemes."

An ABM plan of the type Mr. Reagan proposed was seriously questioned by top arms experts of his own administration several months ago.

Conservative fund raiser Richard Viguerie and prominent conservative groups including one called "High Frontier" strongly backed Mr. Reagan's proposal.

"High Frontier" spokesman Robert Richardson, a retired army general, told Reuters: "We're pleased. It is technically feasible and militarily sound."

Various groups of the so-called new right, which helped get Mr. Reagan elected, had been lobbying the White House for months, urging it to come out strongly for an advanced ABM system in space, a plan they dubbed "the high frontier."

But Dr. Kendall said that the space-borne lasers or particle beam ray-guns, which in theory could home in on and destroy Soviet missiles thousands of miles away, would be housed in satellites that were quite vulnerable to attack.

The communications links between surveillance satellites that would detect Soviet missile launches and in theory alert U.S. laser-armed battle platforms would also be quite vulnerable.

He said the Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) emitted by even a small Soviet nuclear weapon exploded in space could devastate electrical equipment thousands of miles away.

Questions about the Reagan plan's feasibility were also raised by private groups such as the Federation of American Scientists and the Centre for Defence Information (CDI).

A CDI study said recently that Soviet space mines could within a few years easily track a U.S. satellite and be exploded on command to devastate any ABM system.

Even some of Mr. Reagan's own military advisers have raised serious doubts about deploying a space-based ABM system.

Robert Cooper, assistant defence secretary for research and engineering, said in congressional testimony last September: "The enormous complexity of such a system is unmanageable today."

U.K. welcomes proposal

LONDON (R) — The British government has welcomed President Reagan's proposals for space-based weapons to counter any Soviet nuclear threat but press comments Friday were strongly critical.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the British government generally welcomed Mr. Reagan's speech, delivered on Wednesday night.

He said of the defence plans: "What we welcome is the indication of American determination to remain wholly effective."

It was too early to make any detailed comment on the proposals, which would involve ambitious new technology of space-borne lasers or particle beam ray-guns.

The press gave Mr. Reagan's ideas a frosty reception. The Times said the proposals for space-based weapons were more likely to alarm his allies than comfort them. It was questionable whether deployment of such weapons were more likely to alarm his allies than comfort them. It was questionable whether deployment of such weapons would be wise.

The Liberal Guardian newspaper said: "Mr. Reagan's benign vision of the outer limits of defence spending and ingenuity does not reassure. It chills. Yet again it reveals a cast of mind seemingly incapable of pursuing peace today if there remains a flickering chance of peace in the future on America's own terms, as Russia, whether through technological incapacity or financial exhaustion, falls from the race."

He estimated its cost at \$200 to 300 billion.

Reaction to the president's speech has been largely on party lines, with Democrats criticising both the ABM proposal and his renewed appeal for a massive military buildup to counter what he called the Soviet "margin of superiority."

But Democratic House speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill said Mr. Reagan had neglected to mention his own country's strategic advantages and capabilities.

One U.S. official told Reuters the Pentagon was next year planning to test a "pointing and tracking" system for a space-based laser that might be used against attacking Soviet missiles.

Officials conceded that, even if space-based lasers were 100 per cent effective against Soviet ballistic missiles, they could provide no defence against the small, robot-guided cruise missiles flying very close to the ground.

Dr. Kendall said the Soviet Union might seek to pre-empt such a U.S. system by launching a first strike to destroy U.S. missiles in their silos.

Another serious risk would be an arms race in space, he said. The Reagan plan, if implemented, would violate provisions against deploying nuclear weapons in space of the 1963 limited test ban treaty and the 1967 outer space treaty.

It would also violate the 1972 ABM treaty, which restricts each superpower to one limited anti-missile system.

## EEC, ASEAN aides urge Hanoi to recall forces from Kampuchea

BANGKOK (R) — Foreign ministers from the European Community and non-Communist South East Asian nations called Friday for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

In a communique issued after a two-day conference, the ministers said that fighting in Kampuchea—invaded in 1978 by Vietnamese forces—had intensified rivalry between major powers in the region.

But the communique made clear that France, the only European Community member still giving aid to Vietnam, had succeeded in toning down regional calls to halt its assistance to Hanoi.

The ministers, from Europe and the five-member association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), said they opposed only aid that could be considered helpful to Vietnam's military presence in Kampuchea.

The ASEAN states—Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia—believe any form of aid helps Vietnam to maintain its estimated 180,000 troops in Kampuchea to bolster the Heng Samrin government that Hanoi installed.

Delegates said France also succeeded in spelling out its view that progress towards a settlement in Kampuchea, formerly its colony of Cambodia, would not necessarily follow the formation last year of an anti-Vietnamese coalition government.

The coalition, led by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was set up after pressure from ASEAN and China on Kampuchea's three main opposition guerrilla groups, including

the ousted Khmer Rouge guerrillas, to widen their international support.

A draft communique at the Bangkok conference had described the coalition as "a positive step towards bringing about a comprehensive political settlement."

But the final version, following intervention by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, said formation of the coalition was a "significant step in the search for a comprehensive political settlement."

The ministers, meeting for the fourth time since they began formal consultations in 1978, showed a broad measure of agreement in their talks, which ranged from trade and commercial issues to regional and international problems.

The United States, as one of the five permanent council members, could veto any unacceptable draft — as it did last April when previously accused of planning an invasion of Nicaragua by counter-revolutionary forces based in neighbouring Honduras.

Grenada's Caldwell Taylor said Washington viewed Latin American and the Caribbean as a "collection of a banana republics subject to the whims and fancies of the United States."

Ortega in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov met the head of Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government Friday and the two men jointly criticised U.S. policy in Central America, the official news agency TASS said.

Mr. Andropov's meeting with Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega Saavedra is likely to calm a spate of rumours amongst the foreign community in the Soviet capital that he was in ill health, as the Soviet leader has hardly appeared in public this month.

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## Nicaragua alleges U.S. support for rightists

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua's leftist rulers have accused right-wing exiles of sending 2,000 guerrillas into the country with U.S. backing to create a false impression that civil war is raging.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge told a press conference Thursday that the aim of the invasion was to try to create conditions for overall negotiations on Central America.

He drew a direct link between the operation by the rightist Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN) guerrillas and the civil war in El Salvador, where left-wing insurgents are fighting the Washington-backed government.

Mr. Borge implied that the United States might try to put pressure on Nicaragua to abandon its support for the Salvadoran rebels in return for arranging a withdrawal by the invaders.

U.N. debates issues

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Third World and Communist countries rallied behind Nicaragua in the Security Council Thursday night amid fresh charges that the U.S. backed an invasion of the leftist Central American nation.

In debate, which began on Wednesday, was to be resumed Friday. But there has been no sign

of a resolution.

The United States, as one of the five permanent council members, could veto any unacceptable draft — as it did last April when previously accused of planning an invasion of Nicaragua by counter-revolutionary forces based in neighbouring Honduras.

Grenada's Caldwell Taylor said Washington viewed Latin American and the Caribbean as a "collection of a banana republics subject to the whims and fancies of the United States."

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## Committee agrees to cut Reagan's aid request

WASHINGTON (R) — In a defeat for President Reagan, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed informally Thursday to halve his \$60 million military aid request for El Salvador.

The key committee took no vote but a clear majority of members said during debate that they would sign a letter cutting aid and the chairman, Illinois Republican Charles Percy, declared it approved.

The committee is one of the three that had until midnight Thursday night to veto the president's request. Another panel approved the full amount Wednesday but Senate aides said the president would be limited to the lowest sum approved by any of the three.

Mr. Percy proposed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's \$30 million cut, calling it a compromise to prevent an even deeper cut.

The committee attached no conditions to the spending but urged the administration to encourage an unconditional peace dialogue.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Gulf ministers agree on courses

BAHRAIN (R) — A conference of Gulf education ministers have said degrees obtained from American universities through correspondence courses were worthless. The Gulf news agency reported. The conference, held in the Omani capital of Muscat, urged Gulf governments not to recognise such degrees and to ban advertisements offering correspondence degree courses. The annual conference was attended by ministers from Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar and Saudi Arabia. There are universities in all these countries, except Oman and Bahrain where universities are being established.

## 6 killed in Istanbul clash

ISTANBUL (R) — Six people were killed in a gunbattle between suspected leftist militants and police in an Istanbul suburb early Thursday, police sources said. In a 45 minute gunbattle, three police and three militants were killed, they said. Another two people in the house escaped and there were no arrests.

## Pilgrims upset by Italian air strike

ROME (R) — Thousands of pilgrims hoping to see Pope John Paul II open the Roman Catholic Church's Holy Year Friday were frustrated by a 12-hour national airport strike which paralysed air traffic to and from Italy. The officials, who deal with administration and data processing, struck from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday and say they will probably prolong the stoppage if their demands are not met.

## Hypnosis-aided testimony curbed

BOSTON (R) — The Massachusetts State Supreme Court has set limits on the use of hypnosis-aided testimony in criminal trials and ordered a new trial for a man convicted of murder almost four years ago. The court has ruled that information provided by a witness under hypnosis could not be admitted as evidence though investigators could use such information to develop new leads during an investigation. The court ordered a new trial for James Kater, serving a jail sentence in California for killing a high school cheerleader in 1978, because hypnosis-related testimony used in his first trial created a "substantial likelihood" of an unfair trial.

## Ruler of Monaco offended by dolls

NEW YORK (R) — Prince Rainier of Monaco asked a court here Thursday to ban production and sale of porcelain dolls that look like the prince and his late wife Princess Grace. A suit filed on behalf of the prince and his three children claimed that the manufacturer, Dollpart Supply Company, Inc. of Long Island City, New York, refused to stop making the dolls. The suit alleged that dollpart had embarrassed the family and that the dolls would "cheapen the good will and respect" of the Monaco royal family.

## Deng's reshuffles get under way

PEKING (R) — China has announced the appointment of a new Mayor of Peking and sweeping leadership changes in several provinces in moves aimed at reducing bureaucracy and promoting younger officials. The New China News Agency named the capital's new Mayor as Chen Xitong, who has worked in Peking for 33 years but 'bails from the southwestern province of Sichuan, home of national leader Deng Xiaoping. The official media also reported that several provinces would get new, younger and better educated party chiefs. They reported reshuffles in at least nine of China's 29 provinces and said the new party committees had fewer members than before and included more university graduates.

## Details of Adelman's planned purge revealed

WASHINGTON (R) — Documents released recently show that Kenneth Adelman, the embattled nominee to head the U.S. arms control and disarmament agency (ACDA), planned extensive changes in its personnel.

Mr. Adelman told the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee during hearings on his nomination that he had no plans for a purge within the agency.

But his Senate opponents said the memos made public by the committee Wednesday showed Mr. Adelman had misled them and that President Reagan should withdraw his nomination.

Mr. Adelman's supporters said the memos showed no wrongdoing and one, conservative North Carolina Republican Jesse Helms, said "what we have here is the customary lynchings party in hot pursuit."

His Senate opponents sought the release as part of their effort to defeat Mr. Adelman's Senate confirmation because they say he is not a strong supporter of arms control.

The committee recommended last month in a 9-8 vote that the Senate reject Mr. Adelman's nomination. The full Senate vote has

been delayed until next month.

President Reagan nominated Mr. Adelman for the job after firing Eugene Rostow as the agency's director.

The major memo was prepared for a discussion on personnel between Ambassador Edward Rowny, chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic arms reductions talks, and Mr. Adelman.

It criticises seven of about 25 people mentioned, saying one should be fired or sent back to the State Department and another replaced. It also said "ACDA needs a housecleaning."

Press reports had said it criticised assistants as being too eager to accept a U.S.-Soviet agreement. It contains no such phrase but calls one person "left-leaning, watch him carefully." All names were deleted from the released memos.

A memo by Mr. Adelman says he has asked Robin West, an interior department official he knew, to "investigate the ACDA personnel situation" and "present a package" to Mr. Adelman. Secretary of State George Shultz and others for consideration.

## West German Greens to protest Bundestag seating

BONN (R) — West Germany's rebellious new Greens Party announced Friday that its 27 deputies would stand in protest at the opening session of the new Bundestag (lower house) on Tuesday over their seat allocations.

The radical Greens, who won enough votes at the March 6 general elections to enter parliament for the first time, have already promised a lively debut in the legislature.

Several of their leaders have said they will not adhere to strict Bundestag dress codes. The party's most colourful personality, Petra Kelly, has said she will make available any secret documents that come her way if she thinks it would be in the public interest.

Party spokesperson Marieluise Beck-Uebendorf said the Greens have written in protest to Bundestag President Richard Stucklen over the new seating plan, which puts them on the extreme left of the assembly, seated one behind the other on narrow benches.

She said the party should be in the middle, between the conservative Christian Democrats (CDU) and their Christian Social Union (CSU) allies and the opposition Social Democrats (SPD).

The Social Democrats have also expressed displeasure over the arrangement, which they think suggests an alliance between them and the Greens.

The Greens, earlier this week held a party meeting outdoors after protesting that a room allocated to them was too small.

Artificial heart cleared of all blame for Dr. Clark's death

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Doctors said Thursday they would continue their pioneering work on artificial heart implants despite the death of the first man ever to receive one and a growing medical and moral controversy over their use.

Dr. Barney Clark, a 62-year-old retired dentist who lived on an artificial heart for 112 days, died Wednesday night with his polyurethane and aluminium device pumping away until the end, University of Utah surgeon Dr. Chase Peterson said.

"He pioneered the way for other implants. He died in dignity and in peace. There will be other implants," said Dr. Peterson, director of health services at the University's Medical Centre.

He said the bulky Dr. Clark died of circulatory collapse and a multi-organ failure.

Dr. Clark exchanged what doctors said was certain death for 112 extra days of life, during which he underwent three further operations and suffered kidney failure, epileptic seizures, a nose bleed, air pockets in his lungs, pneumonia, bowel problems and colitis.

His wife, Unaloy, was at the medical centre when he died.

Doctors said the heart's developer, Dr. Robert Jarvik, was working on a more refined model. He has received permission from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to test his devices on seven more patients.

Some critics of the operation have dismissed it as death-defying heroics and others have questioned whether a person can adjust to living without a real heart.

But Dr. Clark, who had been suffering from a degenerative heart disease when he was chosen for the test, said a few weeks before he died: "It has been worthwhile for me and would be for others in my situation because either they receive the heart or they die."